

SEAGULL EDITION

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

CY 17/88

NOV 7 1984

LIBRARY



THE OUTLOOK



Mar & Apr. /84



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761075963652>

OUTLOOK / MARCH-APRIL, 1984

index

ARE YOU COMING BACK?.....	1-3
SOMEWHERE IN TIME.....	4
SOLVING MODERN MYSTERIES.....	5-6
PROVINCE SPOILS.....	7
FILES KEPT ON CITIZENS.....	8
1984?.....	9
TOO OFTEN, BY JESSE JAMES.....	10
CARTOON.....	11
SEAGULLS.....	12-13
JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY.....	14-15
ARID HOMES.....	16
LET'S TALK.....	17
BLUE EYES, BY J. WESTLAKE.....	18
CON-GATING.....	19
PRISONER'S PRAYER.....	20
DEATH PENALTY.....	21-22
LONG, HOT SUMMER.....	23
TRAVEL.....	24
GLOVED OUT?(EDITORIAL).....	25
JAVCEE NEWS.....	26-27
WHY IS THE OUTLOOK LATE?.....	28

All views and opinions expressed in The Outlook are those of the authors and may not be in agreement with the administration or the staff of either the Institution or the Outlook. Permission to reprint any article or portion thereof is hereby given, provided that credit is given to the source or Author.

Outlook is published by the inmates of Warkworth Institution. Please mail all correspondence to:

OUTLOOK MAGAZINE,
P.O. BOX 760,
CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.
K0L 1L0

Staff

Steve Zehr (Mascot)
Dan Brown (Printer)
Bob Lingley (Manager)
John White (Editor)
Larry Boettcher (Editor)
Kevin Beam (Typist)
Bill Bradley (Artist)

Contributors

Jess James
Bill Bradley
John White
J. Westlake
Dave Clark
Submissions by Art Dean

ARE YOU COMING BACK?

From Springfield Communicator: April/84

If you are like many inmates being released from Canadian Penitentiary on parole or mandatory supervision, you will probably return to jail before the expiry of your present sentence. Statistics from 1970, the year mandatory supervision began in Canada, to the end of 1978, indicate that parole has been completed successfully 65 per cent of the time and mandatory supervision in only 47 per cent of the cases. At present, most would admit a about an 80 per cent failure rate.

BUT WHAT ABOUT YOU? What are your chances of being one of the ~~it is~~ out of ten who return or of being one of the two out of ten who are successful?

NO MATTER WHO YOU ARE, there are general things you can do to increase the probability of a successful release, regardless of statistics. Here are some of them:

1. BE FULLY AWARE OF WHY YOU ARE BEING RELEASED. If you are being granted parole for the purpose of obtaining an education, training or addiction program, you could be sent back. After all, that was why you were released in the first place, so if this is part of your parole application, make sure you want it and can do it.

2. CHECK THE CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF YOUR PAROLE. Be willing to live by them, or it will only be a matter of time before you bring on a parole suspension and probable revocation. Travelling beyond your 25-mile limit is grounds for suspension. If sufficient reason is given beforehand, you will probably be given permission to travel on that one occasion. If you do so without asking, you are setting yourself up.

3. CHECK THE TIME AND TIMING OF PAROLE. Your release may depend on a vacancy in a halfway house, the starting of a program or something else over which you have no control. Being granted parole then having to sit and wait is frustrating. Get an estimate of your release date and be aware of how long your day parole is expected to last before it becomes full parole.

FULL PAROLE is, by no means automatic. It must be earned and continues until the expiry of your sentence. When you are on parole, you cannot suddenly choose to replace it with mandatory supervision.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER FACTORS THAT CAN AFFECT YOU. An unsuccessful parole experience now can make all the others longer in coming and much more difficult to get.

WHY NOT TRY THIS TEST THAT FOLLOWS? Some of the factors can't be changed but others can be -- by you. Factors were gathered from research, studies, lectures, talks and just plain experience.

FACTOR :	SCORE 1 POINT IF :	SCORE 1 POINT IF :	SCORE :
1. <u>AGE</u> :	UNDER 20 YRS.	20-25 YRS.	
(If age 26 or over, score zero points)			
2. <u>SEX</u> :	MALE	FEMALE	
3. <u>EDUCATION</u> :	GR. 8 OR LESS	GR. 9-11	
(If more than Grade 11, score zero)			
4. <u>MARITAL STATUS</u> :	SINGLE OR COMMON LAW	SEPARATED OR DIVORCED	
(If separated or divorced and now living common law, score 1½)			
5. <u>WORK</u> :	UNEMPLOYED OR UNSTABLE JOBS	UNDEREMPLOYED	
	USUALLY DO LABOR JOBS	LOW OR SEMI-SKILLED	
	SEASONAL JOBS	PART-TIME OR IRREGULAR WORK	
6. <u>ADDICTIONS</u> :	HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE	USE AFFECTS JOB OR SOCIAL LIFE	
	HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	USE AFFECTS JOB OR SOCIAL LIFE	
7. <u>INTERESTS</u> :	NEVER HAD REAL HOBBY	HAD SOME/HAVE SOME	
8. <u>HISTORY</u> :	MOST FRIENDS ARE EX-INMATES	SOME ARE EX-INMATES	
	PRIOR ARREST RECORD	HAVE BEEN IN TRAINING SCHOOL	
	PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT	PREVIOUS PROBATION OR PAROLE	
	PARENTS SEPARATED OR DIVORCED	HAVE BEEN IN FOSTER HOME(S)	
9. <u>CAREER</u> :	NONE PLANNED OR IS INTANGIBLE	PLANS INCOMPLETE OR IDEALISTIC	

If you do not fall into any of the above categories, score zero all the way along and good luck to you. In Number 8, if you fall into more than one category in each section, score 1½ per section.

Be honest with yourself when doing this test. Nobody else is going to see the results of this if you don't want them to.

Now, add up your score and locate it on the following chart.

SCORE	ESTIMATED CHANCE OF RETURNING
15 to 17	95 per cent
12 to 14½	78 per cent
9 to 11½	52 per cent
6 to 8½	30 per cent
3 to 5½	14 per cent
0 to 2½	00 per cent

If you're in the lower categories, you've got a very good chance of never having to see the inside of a jail again.

If you scored six or more points, realize that the odds are beginning to stack against you and find out why and what you can do about it.

Maybe a lack of education is your problem. Upgrade it either academically or technically. Maybe you might want to get some help in social skills or work skills.

IT MIGHT ONLY TAKE A FEW MINOR CHANGES TO BOOST YOUR CHANCES GREATLY.

The single most important factor never found in any tables or statistics is you belief in yourself and your motivation to help yourself. Nobody has as much to do about when you get out, how long you stay out and whether you return or not as you do.

Getting parole means somebody believes you are ready for it, so at least believe in yourself as much as the parole board does.

If you try your best, there is no guarantee you will make it. If you don't try your best, there is a guarantee you won't make it.

NOBODY can help you against your wishes, but there are many sincere people around who are willing to try if you want it. So let's end where we began: ARE YOU COMING BACK?

Recipe for:

STEAK A LA SYSTÈME JUSTICE

- A. Beat on arrest.
- B. Cut off from family.
- C. Rake over coals.
- D. Serve by society.
- E. Cost per serving: \$4,000 per month.

SOMEWHERE IN TIME

I sit on my bed,
looking through the bars,
wishing I was out,
under the stars.

A call to be free
rings in my head,
but the price to pay
could be lead.

I study the odds,
a hundred to one;
just one mistake
and I'd be done.

Another year goes by
and I'm still here.
I wonder if it's death
that I fear.

I guess we all,
and not just me,
hear that voice,
a call to be free.
As the seasons creep by
And hope ceases to come,
I hear it again,
A call to be free. (Unknown)





How do they get striped toothpaste in the tube? Lead in a pencil? Cherries in Cherry Blossom? To learn these secrets, read on

TORONTO STAR

Solving some modern mysteries

TORONTO
STAR

By Kevin Scanlon Toronto Star

Ever wonder how they get toothpaste into the tube?

Or how they get Teflon to stick to the pan?

Or how they shell peanuts without breaking the nut inside?

For that matter, how do they get the caramel into the Caramilk?

Ahh, modern day mysteries. So many questions; so few answers. Until now, that is. Here are the solutions for some of life's simpler riddles:

How they get toothpaste into the tube:

Barry Pipes, manager of external affairs, Procter and Gamble: "When we get the tubes, the caps are already on and the other end is open. The tube is loaded through the open bottom which, once it's filled to the correct amount, is folded and crimped."

How they get striped toothpaste into the tube:

Frank Casson, technical director at Colgate-Palmolive Canada: "The trick is in the neck. There's a special insert with little holes around it, an extension of the neck that's continued into the tube. We first put the white around the neck, then fill the tube with blue. As the blue is forced out, it sucks the white through the little holes and creates the stripes."

How they get Teflon to stick to the pan:

William Wood, manager of corporate engineering, Supreme Aluminum Industries: "It comes as a liquid. You start with a basic metal pan and you grit-blast it. That provides a mechanical tooth on the surface of the metal because, Teflon being a non-stick item, it doesn't want to stick to metal very well either. The primer coating has an acid content, which etches into the metal to provide more grip. That acid is completely dissipated in the baking but it carries the Teflon into the surface so you get better adhesion. We put the product on a spindle conveyor and it goes under the spray gun and it's baked in an oven at high temperature, about 800 degrees F."

How they get lead into a pencil:

Paul Dalziel, office manager, Dixon Pencil Inc., Newmarket: "A slat of wood has nine grooves in it, then some glue is inserted. A piece of lead is dropped into each of the grooves and a piece of wood is put over top of that. It's almost like a

pencil sandwich — a piece of wood, some glue, the lead goes in and a piece of wood goes on top. The wood is California cedar because it's durable and doesn't warp. Then they are trimmed and shaped (round or hexagon) and lacquered (seven or eight coats). The name 'Dixon' is stamped on and the cap and plug and eraser are added. About 60 million a year are made here."

How they get three flavors of ice cream into a package without mixing them together:

Richard Cowcill, marketing manager, William Neilson Ltd.: "It's very simple. When ice cream is extruded, it's at about 18 degrees F, which is about 7 degrees below 0 C. It comes in through three hoses, an extruder. As the ice cream is pushed in, the carton falls down below the extruder and the weight of the ice cream pushes the carton down and it's automatically pulled out of the way and a new carton is put in its place. It's a continuous flow process. The ice cream, when it comes together, can't mix because it's in a semi-solid state, so there's no mixing. There's three different freezer barrels, each one with a different flavor — one with chocolate, one with strawberry, one with vanilla. They all lead into this extruder head, which is as large as the carton that's being filled."

How they get the caramel in the Caramilk:

Howard Granner, group product manager for Cadbury Schweppes Powell Inc.: "We've been advertising 'How do you get the caramel in the Caramilk bar?' for the last 15 years. I certainly couldn't tell you. We're running a transit board on TTC buses that says 'After years of public pressure, Cadbury finally explains how we get the soft, creamy caramel inside the Caramilk bar.' The right-hand side is like a Cadbury Schweppes memo and there's a code. It's all there if somebody wants to break the code." (If the code is too tough to crack, the method below is a good clue.)

How they get the cherries in Cherry Blossom.

Lauren Willett, product manager for Lowney's Cherry Blossom: "We fill the upside-down mold half-full with chocolate. A plunger comes down and pushes the chocolate up the side and leaves a hole in the middle. It goes along a little further and we drop a cherry in and we drop cream in on top of the cherry. Then we coat it with chocolate along the bottom. It goes through a cooling tunnel, then it's flipped over and packaged."

How they put the tips on Q-tips:

Shirley Kellock, manager of corporate and consumer affairs for Chesebrough-Pond's (Canada) Inc.: "The polystyrene stick is passed through a hopper, where it is picked up on a chain, and over a glue wheel. The stick goes through a cotton unit where a piece of cotton is deposited on each end. It is now passed to a roller where it is formed into a proper swab by the shaper bars."

How they get peanuts out of the shell:

Pheeroz Virani, technical manager for Beaver Specialty Co.: "We don't do the process here but, basically, it involves putting them through rollers that are adjusted so they're breaking or cracking the shell but the nuts inside, which are much smaller, are not affected. It goes along a conveyor belt and through rollers. Then, after the cracking stage, they go through a vibrator and this causes the shell to just fall off. It's assisted by a mild vacuum system that blows the shells off. Then that goes over a screen and the peanuts fall through the screen but the main bulk part of the shell won't. Whatever little particles that get mixed in with the peanut goes through another cleaning stage, another blowing system that gets rid of the debris. You end up with the whole peanut."

PROVINCES SPOIL FREE ACCESS TO FILES: OFFICIAL

Provincial governments are cutting back on Canadians' free access to personal information files by blanket requests that all information sent to the federal government be kept secret, says a Canadian Press report from Ottawa.

This provincial action is destroying the credibility of the Privacy Act, Privacy Commissioner John Grace said as he released his first of what he hopes will be annual reports.

At least seven provinces have asked the federal government to treat some or all of the information they provide as confidential.

Grace singled out Ontario and Alberta for making "particularly broad claims for confidentiality", although British Columbia and New Brunswick have also requested gags on information they submit to Ottawa, as have provincial agencies in Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

"The exchange of some confidential information between the provinces and the federal government is necessary in a federal system," the report says.

"But a blanket covering all information received from a province is a promiscuous use of confidentiality."

Grace said this puts any personal information that the material may contain beyond the individual's reach.

The problem is particularly difficult in provinces which hire the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the provincial police force, Grace said.

"The result may be that a person in Alberta, for example, is prohibited from receiving information on something as innocuous as his record of parking offences."

Grace recommended that Justice Minister Donald Johnston resolve the problem with his provincial counterparts now, rather than wait for Parliament's required review of the law, which is still two years away.

BUILT-IN INVASION OF PRIVACY

Grace's report also notes the built-in invasion of privacy in computer technology and calls for more safeguards.

Computer-matching -- using information collected for at least two different purposes for a third purpose -- should be subject to safeguards at least as rigorous as those covering wiretaps or search and seizure of property, he said.

Grace said he has received no information about improper computer-matching by the federal government, although he said it is inevitable that governments will want to put the full potential of computers to use tracking down people such as "tax evaders and welfare cheats."

Grace also noted that "no mandate exists and no resources are provided for spreading the gospel of privacy."

The new privacy act, which replaces sections of the Human Rights Act, was designed to give individuals better access to their personal information held by federal institutions, while at the same time limiting access by others.

Stories from :
Kingston Whig-Standard

Personal files 'by the million' kept on citizens



OTTAWA (CP) — Squirreled away in federal government computers and filing cabinets are at least 272 million personal information files on Canada's 25 million citizens, says independent researcher Ken Rubin.

That's the figure Rubin arrived at after spending hours poring over the government's 1983 index to personal information with his adding machine.

But he suspects Ottawa has far more personal information about us than it realizes or admits.

Rubin's recently released study of the new Privacy Act concludes that many federal government departments and agencies haven't listed their entire collection of personal data in the privacy index.

And he's certain there's a goldmine of information held by federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations other than the 142 required to comply with the Privacy Act.

Rubin has sent copies of his report, *Prying Eyes*, to Privacy Commissioner John Grace, several cabinet ministers and opposition MPs.

Grace has not yet read the report and his office could not confirm the

number of personal information files in existence.

Rubin says the staggering amount of personal information Ottawa holds is jeopardized, not protected, by the Privacy Act which became law July 1.

He says there are few ground rules covering the collection and retention of such information, little protection against illegal access of computer records and long lists of "third parties" who can peek at our most intimate secrets.

Rubin says the 272 million files are held in 2,200 information banks, most of which are located in three government departments — Employment and Immigration, Health and Welfare and National Revenue.

FILES EXTENSIVE

The files contain everything from your name, address and birthdate to the language you speak, your social insurance number, marital status, religion, fingerprints, income, occupation, medical information and a third party's views or opinions about you.

The information is collected from such things as passport and student loan applications, income tax returns, criminal records, labor force statistics, old age pensions, family allowances, the Canadian Home Insulation Program and immigration papers.

Seventeen million files deal exclusively with public servants, while the other 255 million concern the general public, Rubin says. Each file is likely to contain more than one document or entry.

But Rubin says half the 2,200 information banks do not indicate how many files they contain, meaning the total figure of 272 million files is conservative. The worst culprits are Statistics Canada and the Justice Department.

Rubin is also concerned about 19 "exempt" banks which contain vast stores of information that no one — except the government and Privacy Commissioner John Grace — can see.

Eleven of these exempt banks are located in the Solicitor General's department, including one called "security policy and operation records," which Rubin suspects is home for the 800,000 files opened illegally by the RCMP in the 1970s.

The post office has one exempt bank for security and investigations which Rubin says includes information on 11,000 postal employees and 13,000 members of the public.

National Revenue has three secret banks of information — customs and excise intelligence, tax evasion cases (1,000 files) and tax avoidance cases (1,000 files).

The Department of National Defence has one exempt bank containing 3,000 files on military police investigations. Employment and Immigration has two, immigration security and intelligence and enforcement information, while the Privy Council office has one called security and intelligence.

Defective wiring blamed in prison fire

Aug. 14, 1954

Fire breaking out in the 600-inmate main cell block at Kingston Penitentiary early yesterday afternoon required the combined efforts of dozens of firemen and hundreds of guards and inmates before it was finally brought under control late last night.

When the smoke had cleared it showed that damage had mounted into the thousands of dollars as two of the four roofs of the wings making up the cross-shaped building had collapsed and the others severely damaged.

Maj.-Gen. R.B. Gibson, commis-

sioner of penitentiaries, who drove to the scene from Ottawa, said defective wiring caused the fire.

The 186-foot high central dome, whose aluminum painted exterior has long remained a Kingston landmark, also failed to escape damage as the raging flames, hidden from sight by the foot-thick oaken beams and the plaster and brick covering, exacted an undetermined toll.

The fire broke out, or was noticed, shortly after 2 o'clock and a call immediately sent into the local fire department. Answering with the aerial ladder truck and a pumper, firemen were quick to pump water through a small barred window.

1984 CAME BEFORE THIS YEAR

So, you've heard about all the files that are kept on everybody and you say brightly: "Ah hah! 1984 is here!" Well, I've got news for you, the spirit arrived long before the year that just happens to be the title of George Orwell's best known novel.

(The choice of title was arbitrary. It wasn't Orwell's original choice. The publisher just reversed the last two numbers of the year in which it was published -- 1948).

No, this year isn't any different from any other year. The watching of and keeping of extensive files on everybody everywhere began long ago and has only begun to get worse over the past 30 years or so.

If you want a convenient starting date for all this spying on citizens, you could take the appropriately - named Doomsday Book commissioned by England's William the Conqueror 900 years ago. That book listed everybody and everything in his newly - acquired realm, so he could find out how many potential rebels he might be fighting, how many people he could tax and how much seized property he could hand out to his friends.

Or you could take the world's first birth - registration law, passed in England in 1575. The idea, you see, is old. It is only in the past 30 years of so that we have had the technology to do a real thorough job of it -- not just from cradle to grave but from before birth to after death as well.

Recently, in the past couple of years, a bare inkling of the vast stores of information that even the fairly innocuous Canadian government has on its citizens has begun to be publicized. The amazing, and to me dangerous, thing is that it hasn't even shocked very many people to know that there are umpteen different files in umpteen places on each and every one of us.

The amount of shock seems to vary with age, too. The older you are, the more you seem to be shocked and angered at these revelations, while younger people just seem not to give a damn.

This attitude in what is supposed to be a democratic society is downright unhealthy. I'm not just talking about prison inmates here, but about all twenty-five million of however many there are of us in this country. We are not behind the iron curtain, nor are we some tin-pot republic with soldiers on every streetcorner, so it's high time we did something about this mess.

Government officials will argue that they need all this file-keeping and they may even give reasons that sound plausible to people who are willing to believe their verbal manure - spreading. But what much of it boils down to is that they just want to keep doing it because they've always been doing it that way and it's nice to have all those file-clerk jobs to hand out when it gets close to election time.

What to do about it? Well, we could start by burning all personal files everywhere and take gleeful note of the horrified reaction of just about every elected or appointed official in this country. But that's a bit too much like butting your head into a large rock, so let's compromise and just stop. Stop referring to all these privacy invading files and stop adding to them.

That's a small step in the right direction, anyway, and it wouldn't mean laying off a whole bunch of government malfunctionaries, either. They could always be employed erasing things

John White

Too Often

*Too often I have sat,
and longed for you.
Too often I have cried,
while missing you.*

*To dwell in your heart,
is my only wish.
To caress your body,
with a tender kiss.*

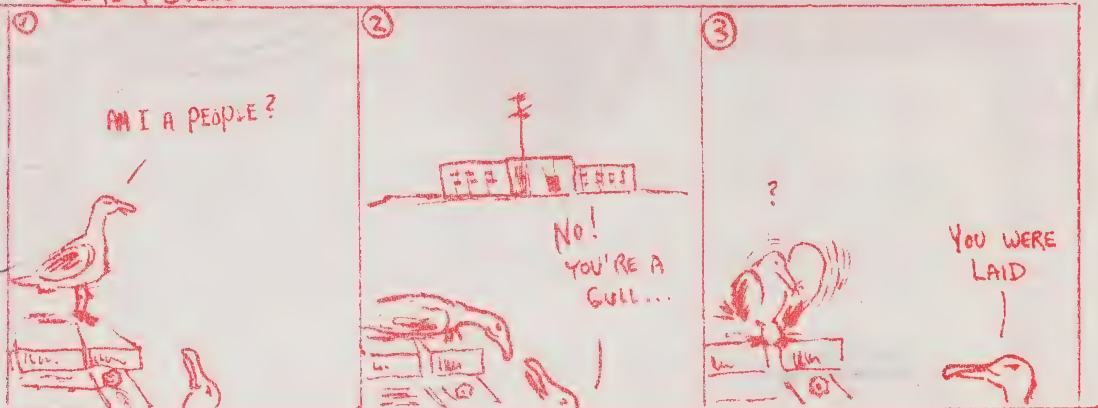
*To trail my fingers,
through your hair.
To reach out searching
finding you there.*

*Each night I grieve
for a love left behind.
Constantly your vision,
entertains a sleeping mind.*

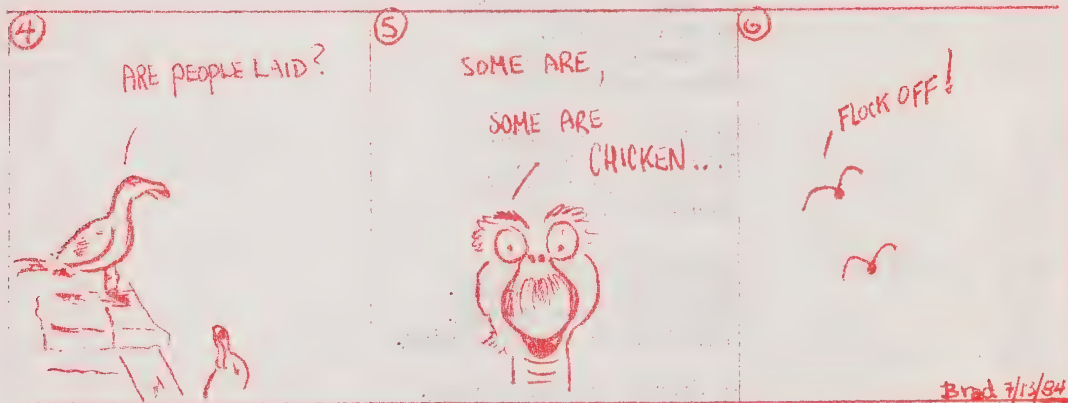
*My dreams are all I have,
to help remember you.
They feed my soul,
with a love for you.*

Jesse James.

BOYS & GULLS



...and the gull was
...and the gull was
...and the gull was



Brad 7/13/84

SEAGULLS ANYONE?

It's 5 a.m. The sun is rising on a hot summer day, but you've still got two more hours to sleep, so you're not worried about it. You're just lying there innocently sawing logs, with your window open to catch the morning breezes.

Then you hear it.
Awk! Squark! Skreark! The Warkworth Air Force is back on patrol.

There are actually two kinds of weapon in the WAF but we're only concerned with one of them -- strategic bombers, otherwise known as seagulls.

They're the bad boys of the bird world around here, muscling all the smaller birds out of the way, stealing everything that looks edible, screeching at people, other birds and each other and dropping their bombs in the most embarrassing places.

(If you don't believe they have enough intelligence to aim, just watch them stop flapping their wings and hover a second or two before they open fire.)

They know when to arrive, too. If you don't believe that then explain why you hardly ever see them except just after mealtimes or hovering around certain windows on certain ranges.

The back door of the kitchen at almost any time of day is another favorite hangout, too. They know they're going to get fed there.

Scientific studies and just plain observation tell us that seagulls live close to water. For them, being good fliers, "close to" means anything up to about 20 miles or more away, where they can find food. With all the small lakes around this district and Lake Ontario just a hill or two away, Warkworth qualifies as "close".

It also qualifies in the food department and as long as there are people around who insist on feeding them, it will continue to qualify in that department.

Seagulls, you see, will eat anything. It doesn't matter what it is, if it looks good, they'll just open their mouths and gobble it down their seagulletts.

Besides being bad-tempered, noisy garbage-eaters with the most atrocious manners in all local birddom, they're also killers. They'll go after other birds by chasing the parents away, then hitting the nests and pigging out on the eggs and fledglings. That's why you'll notice that other birds tend to make themselves scarce when seagulls show up. They don't want to lead the way back to their nests.

Originally seagulls, being good flyers, excellent swimmers and fair divers (they can dive to about 10 feet under water, but prefer to take their food from the surface) earned their living catching fish. The average seagull is strong enough to pick up and fly with something pretty close to its own weight and some still gain their livelihood that way, wherever they can't find a handy garbage dump or some softheaded(er -- I mean -- softHEARTED) person to give them welfare.

SEAGULLS (cont.).....

There are several kinds of gulls in the world. What we have around here is the most common variety -- your basic seagull or herring gull -- *Larus argentatus*, to give the bird its scientific name (I won't bore you with the mostly-obscene names given to it in non-scientific circles).

It's the biggest of the gulls -- it can get to be about the size of a chicken if you feed it enough -- and it flies south in the winter -- at least as far as the Carolinas and the lower Mississippi Valley.

They nest in large groups, usually on shorelines or in rocky areas, building nests of mud and twigs. Females will lay between one and four light brown eggs per year and the young reach their full growth in the Fall, when it's time to do the sensible thing and head south.

They stay light brown or light grey until between the ages of two and four years, when they get their white or pearl-grey plumage.

They live about ten years in the wild. Ages beyond 20 years have been more or less reliably recorded for seagulls reared in captivity, although why anybody would want to go to the trouble of raising one is beyond me.

At present the largest seagull rookery (nesting place) in North America and possibly in the world is on the man-made Leslie Street Spit in Toronto. The current gull population estimate there is 200,000.

The only place in the world where seagulls are specifically protected by law is the U.S. state of Utah.

In the early days of Mormon settlement there, crops ~~were~~ threatened by a plague of grasshoppers. ~~It was~~ ^{actually} a group of seagulls, possibly attracted by the Great Salt Lake, ~~chased up and ate the~~ grasshoppers (yes, folks, they'll even eat bugs) thus saving the crops.

The seagull is Utah's state bird and there's a hefty fine for killing one.

Okay, now you know everything there is to know about seagulls and we're not in Utah, so why not go out and do something about those noisy @#\$%*+&":s?

At least, convince them to go elsewhere.

--John White

THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF METRO TORONTO

There are three branch offices of the Metro J.H.S. located in the west, east and central part of the city, for which addresses may be found at the end of this article. Also included in the "repertoire" of the society in Toronto is a facility for provincial inmates, Gerrard House.

The main purpose of the society is to assist the individual in planning for his release, the least important of which is monetary assistance. The J.H.S. offers support through the professional staff and the many volunteers in its employ in the area of release pre-planning, parole supervision, institutional visiting, education, training, employment placement and community education.

One of the major problems the society is confronted with is that the individual does not contact the J.H.S. until the 11th hour is upon him. This allows little time for the society to assist the person properly. When an individual knows he is going to be seeking help from the society, he should contact the office as soon as possible upon his admission to an institution. This way, the person and the society have a far better chance of working out a release plan resulting in a positive decision, or at least a workable chance for a positive decision.

As previously stated, the main purpose of the society is to assist. If a person expects the people of the J.H.S. to do his legwork he is mistaken. They are only HELPEERS, not saviours. They need the help of the person they are trying to help.

One of the biggest misconceptions about the society is that it is "The First National Inmate Bank". This is quite wrong. The J.H.S. is a non-profit organization funded by the United Way of Metro Toronto. When an inmate is released, the society will make every attempt to get the person help with accommodation, food and welfare assistance in the Toronto area. Once this has been accomplished, the individual will work closely with a counsellor to help keep his goals in line.

At present in Warkworth, the contact we have with the Toronto office includes the John Howard Group. The group's intent is to reach the needs of individuals in areas of understanding parole, appeals, the law and other related fields. It is hoped that in the future, the service will be able to branch out and include specific programs to help the individual better prepare himself for his eventual release.

At present this is being conducted once a month. However, it is hoped that this service will increase in the near future. The society is for the inmate. For it to be successful, it must have support.

Like everything else, it's not a one-way street. You can only reap what you sow, so if you want to be better-prepared for your release it is strongly advised that you take part in this valuable service.

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY (cont.).....

To join the John Howard Society Club in Toronto, ask the C.I.S. office for an application. The club offers a variety of interesting recreational and social activities. Anyone can join.

If you have questions you need answers to or you want a penpal, write to "Mailbag" at the John Howard Society office in Metro Toronto, 168 Isabella St., Toronto, Ont., M4Y 1P6

Link-Up is available to men going to or through Toronto. Write to the John Howard Society two weeks prior to being released to have a volunteer meet you at the bus terminal.

If you want to get in touch with the Toronto office nearest to where you will be going, contact the C.I.S. office or write to:

CENTRAL.... 168 Isabella St.,
Toronto, Ont.
M4Y 1P6 Phone (416) 925-4386

WEST 2365 St. Clair Ave. W.,
Toronto, Ont.
M6N 1K9 Phone (416) 767-3135

EAST.....2296 Eglinton Ave. E.,
Scarborough, Ont.,
M1K 2M2 Phone (416) 757-4181

ARID GROUP HOMES IN THOROLD, ONTARIO

Arid Group Homes are specifically for the recovering alcoholic who needs assistance upon his release. There are three homes in the City of Thorold; one is exclusively for Parolees and is located on Patricia Street. The other two are on Pine Street and are basically used for alcoholics from the street who are in need of a recovery place and assistance.

The word "ARID" are the letters of the following; 'ALCOHOLICS RECOVER IN DIGNITY', and the philosophy of the Organization is exactly that. The counsellors are alcoholics themselves and are extremely helpful to those they counsel.

The Patricia Street House, which we are mainly concerned with, has two apartments where two men stay and six single rooms. The facilities are excellent and the atmosphere has to be experienced to appreciate. It is GREAT!! There are job programs available and the community support is of a very high caliber.

When one is contemplating release on Parole and is an alcoholic his chances of success are directly proportionate to the support he experiences upon release. This is the main reason the 'ARID GROUP HOMES' are so strongly recommended, they are people who are well aware of the initial problems we have in our readjustment back into the community. Of course you will not be able to fool the counsellors, they know all the alcoholic scams, so please only apply if you are sincere about your new found way of life in A.A. Like A.A. itself, it is for those who want it not need it, so is this Organization. If you want the help it is there for you.

Please drop in to the C.I.S. Office about getting in touch with Ken Hornibrook, who is the Director, or you can write him yourself at.....
Arid Group Homes, 175, Pine Street, Thorold, Ontario, L2V 3M5.

Let's Talk Magazine

CBC "censors" parole hearing

John Kastner is an award winning television producer/writer with CBC Television. The following article was used in a speech given by Kastner as guest speaker at the Parole/Police conference in Waterloo, Ontario last November, as well as at other correctional functions. Guelph Parole shares it with Let's Talk readers.

By John Kastner

To understand the language used by those employed in the Prison and Parole systems of Canada you need a BA: a Bachelor of Abbreviations. To the ear of an outsider they speak in a strange tongue, that no mere mortal can possibly comprehend. Which is why the CBC has decided to suppress the footage of a parole hearing we filmed recently. We feel the public is not ready for this kind of talk. Read this partial transcript, and judge for yourself:

National Parole Board member (addressing an inmate): "We're turning you down, Jones. Here's why: you were transferred to KP from CBI. You were declared a DSO and put into PC. But PC isn't helping you any. Your CA indicates that you told your CO from KP that your C/L wife in T.O. will be happy to have you back. But when asked this by your PO in T.O., she said: 'NO!'

"As for your FPS — Well, frankly, your FPS is PUI!

"Your institutional performance is definitely N.G.! You disobeyed a CX-4, assaulted a CX-6, and smeared mint-flavoured Crest over your LUO!

"For a moment we thought, well, maybe a UTA to a CCC. But on your last UTA you went UAL! In fact, you went UAL as soon as you left KP! You didn't even SEE the CCC!

"So my advice to you, my friend, is as follows: Forget about your PED, about FP, about DP, about ANY kind of P!

"Wait for your MSD. Obey your CX's. Avoid your LUO. TALK to your PO! Talk to your CO! Go to AA — and with luck in a year you'll get one TA from KP before your MSD! Do you have anything to say, Jones?"

Inmate: . . .

"Just one thing: F.U.!"

Longterm inmates on the increase

A significant proportion of inmates — 20 per cent — will be serving long-term sentences by the year 2001. Jim Vantour, chairman, Strategic Planning Committee, CSC, told the fifth annual conference of the Citizens' Advisory Committees March 17-19, in Ottawa. Thirty-six delegates attended from across the country.

Today there are 185 inmates, four of them women, serving 25 years before parole eligibility, as well as 595 serving second degree murder sentences ranging from 10 to 25 years before parole eligibility. "That's 444 more inmates than we had before the law was changed in

1976 trading off capital punishment for the 25-year sentence. In 2001 we expect to have 789 inmates serving the 25-year sentence with 1185 serving second degree murder sentences, said Vantour.

"We don't really know what problems we face with so many long-term inmates," he said. Studies on the subject are unclear. In fact, there's "no clear proof that long-term inmates are a problem for the good order of institutions. They currently represent only about 10% of the SHU population, he told delegates.

Double-bunking increases

The number of double-bunked cells has risen from 155 at the end of January, to 264 cells housing 528 inmates on April 13. Another 70 inmates were having to share accommodation for a short-term duration in hospital, protective custody and dissociation units. Fourteen medium and maximum security institutions were double-bunking at last count.

Prisoner transfer convention signed

Canada signed a Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons under the aegis of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, Mar. 21. Solicitor General Bob Kaplan has announced.

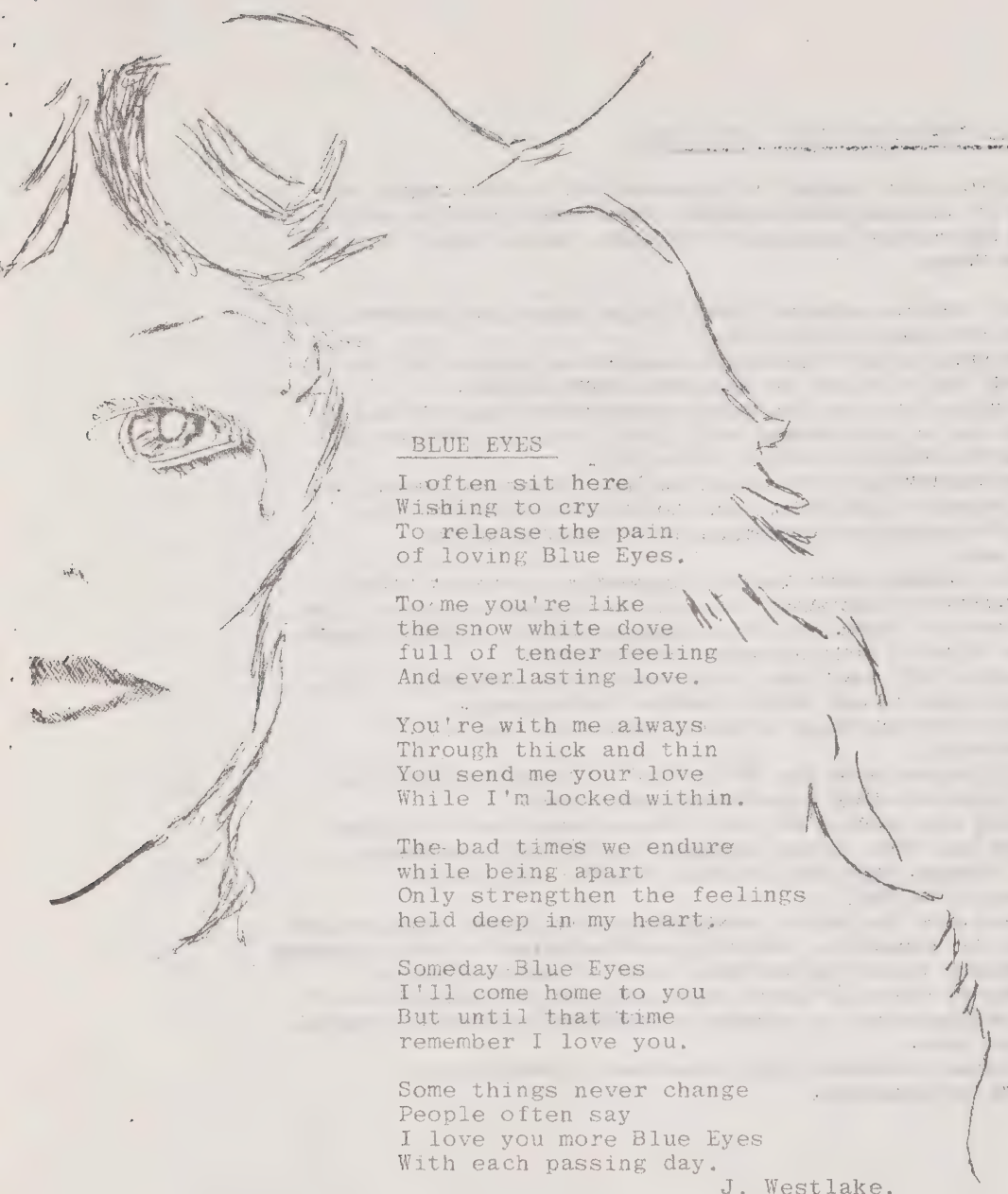
European nations already in agreement with the convention are Austria, Sweden, West Germany, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Greece and Denmark. Other countries are expected to add their signatures.

When it comes into force, possibly late this year, the convention will enable Canadians serving long-term sentences to voluntarily apply for repatriation to Canada to serve the balance of their sentences.

As of Mar. 30, 24 Canadians were known to be in jails of the 21 member states of the Council of Europe.

Canada has already ratified agreements with the U.S., Mexico and Peru. A total of 93 Canadians have been transferred home under them. Agreements have been signed, but not yet ratified, with Bolivia, France and Thailand.

In a joint press release, External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen and the Solicitor General noted it was the first convention Canada has signed under the aegis of the Council of Europe, of which Canada is not a member.



BLUE EYES

I often sit here
Wishing to cry
To release the pain
of loving Blue Eyes.

To me you're like
the snow white dove
full of tender feeling
And everlasting love.

You're with me always
Through thick and thin
You send me your love
While I'm locked within.

The bad times we endure
while being apart
Only strengthen the feelings
held deep in my heart.

Someday Blue Eyes
I'll come home to you
But until that time
remember I love you.

Some things never change
People often say
I love you more Blue Eyes
With each passing day.

J. Westlake.

NDP KILLS CON-GATING BILL, SAYS KAPLAN

A bill to allow "gating" of prisoners felt to be a danger to society if released under mandatory supervision probably won't pass in the current session of Parliament, says a report from Canadian Press.

Federal Solicitor-General Robert Kaplan blames New Democrat MP Svend Robinson for its fate.

Kaplan said he had Progressive-Conservative support for the bill, but failed to get New Democratic Party support.

Any legislation that dies on the order paper this year will probably not be reintroduced until 1985, if at all, because of the expected federal election in the fall.

Kaplan distributed a telegram from Inge Clausen of Duncan, B.C. urging passage of the bill, which would allow prisoners being released on mandatory supervision to be arrested at the prison gate.

He said Robinson wants the bill amended so a prisoner released on mandatory supervision can only be returned to prison if he commits another crime. By law, prisoners must be released to serve the last third of their sentences on the street.

The gating bill was given first reading this past spring, but has been around in one form or another for two years.

"Kaplan's playing cheap political games with this bill," Robinson said.

He said Kaplan asked the NDP to "ram" it through without the kind of detailed study legislation usually gets.

Robinson also pointed out that a Senate committee had studied the first bill when it was introduced in 1982 and recommended several changes. None had been made when the bill was reintroduced this year.

Robinson said the Senate recommendations would have strengthened the bill and slowed the "revolving door" syndrome by which prisoners whose release is revoked are able to get it again and again.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled last year that officials can't "gate" prisoners due for release on mandatory by arresting them at the prison gate.

The judgment suggested that procedures to protect such prisoners are necessary.

THE PRISONER'S PRAYER

By Allen D. Hanson

LORD, Give me the peace that comes with the assurance of the forgiveness of sins.
LORD, Show me the kindness that your Son had for others who were in trouble.
LORD, Renew me with the joy that I had as a child and let me know it again as a Child of God.
LORD, Strengthen my patience so I can survive the ordeal of this prison.
LORD, Teach me humility that others may see Jesus in me.
LORD, Create in me the love that your Son had for us all when He died on the cross.
LORD, Help me achieve the self-control that I need to serve my prison sentence.
LORD, Enrich me with thy goodness that others may learn to know You thru me.
LORD, Strengthen my faithfulness that I do not doubt your plan for my life.

Grant me all these things, LORD, because I am a new person thru your Son Jesus Christ.

Amen

(Based on Galatians 5 vs. 22 and 23, the fruit of the HOLY SPIRIT).

Copywrited 1983 by Allen D. Hanson, Box 9 Otter-tail, MN 56571 U.S.A.



THE DEATH PENALTY -- METHODS OF REVENGE?

Initially, capital punishment took many forms. One of the earliest methods was to skin the victim alive and put him on a sharp stake to die. In the Orient a person was put in a coffin-like box with the victim's head and limbs exposed. He was forced to take a mixture of milk and honey and his face was smeared with the same mixture. For 17 days he was left to the insects and rats until dead. From ancient times through the Middle Ages, drawing and quartering (chaining the victim's limbs to four horses and pulling him apart) was popular. If the horses had difficulty due to the victim's physical shape, his muscles and tendons were cut.

Beheading became popular about this time; so acceptable it became a spectator sport. Executioners used broadswords and two-handed broadaxes in the "free-form" style of beheading (chopping block). Later the height of the block became a status symbol -- the higher the block, the less degrading the execution.

About this time a man named Dr. Guillotin made his invention popular. With the reign of Henry VIII, hanging became the rage and about 70,000 took place.

Originally, with the noose around the victim's neck, he was pulled off his feet and strangled. In time the neck was broken instead and it became an art determining the right drop to break the neck without severing the head from the body. Most methods weren't foolproof and often resulted in jerking the head off or having to hang the person repeatedly.

Then came a more foolproof method: standing on the ground, the culprit's neck was placed in a noose and the rope was tightened. The rope ran through a pulley and was attached to a heavy weight which the executioner released. The victim was jerked off his feet with such force that the neck was usually broken. If not, being unable to touch the ground usually ensured the neck being snapped.

Hanging, electrocution, lethal gas and injections are still used today. Electrocution was invented by a salesman for an electrical company to market its product. This method is reputedly painless (after a blast of 2,200 volts of alternating current passes through the body). Originally the "chair" did great physical damage before death, burning the arms, legs and victim's head. Nicola Tesla perfected the chair used today.

Man, obsessed with the death penalty, has even kept the victim in good health prior to execution... "ossining, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1929 -- Three expert surgeons, sent here by the State of New York, fought tonight to save the life of Frank Plaia.

The sentence passed said he must die by the passage of current through his body until dead. So the State, through its Sing Sing warden and three surgeons, fought to keep Plaia from dying of appendicitis. A long and constant watch was kept until he was deemed healthy to be executed. It seems, through out history, executions have for the most part been whatever a judge or jury deemed sufficient retribution. My research never showed that the executioner didn't enjoy completing his task (the exception being doctors who had charge of the body after the sentence was carried out.)

Why does the death penalty have to be painful? Is it because man enjoys imparting pain to satisfy insatiable animalistic tendencies toward revenge? A man (or women) is just as dead, whether electrocution or lethal injection is used.

Throughout recorded history, the death penalty hasn't altered the crime rate. However, long term imprisonment led to a reduction in crime. Apparently no one noticed. I suppose this is because at the time (early 1900,s) they didn't care, or if they did, they enjoyed the carnival atmosphere associated with public executions. Does this make a case for public executions as a deterrent?

Commentary : Dave Clark / MENARD TIMES, MENARD ILLINOIS U.S.A.
Jan./83

It will be a long, hot summer inside Kingston Pen this year

At Kingston Penitentiary, where I am presently incarcerated, there are more than 40 men for whom work is not available. These men are locked in their cells during regular working hours and are not permitted to use the vacant recreational facilities at these times when they could possibly let off some steam.

The administration seems to feel if they were allowed to have recreation during working hours it would encourage other men to quit work in order to do this. However, men who quit work or refuse to work are penalized by receiving no pay and by loss of earned remission.

It would be possible to construct more shops where men could be employed but there appears to be no money in the budget for such programs.

There is money, however, for some barbed wire, a roof over the yard of the exercise yard to the disassociation area and more heavy screening for officers to hide behind in the dome area of the prison. Perhaps this makes a statement about the thought process of our keepers?

Other incidents occur daily which only serves to heighten tensions and which really aren't necessary.

For example, on March 21, the prison was closed down while a search was conducted. Prisoners were herded into the gymnasium after being subjected to a strip search en masse in an area where female employees could observe, contrary to Commissioner's Directives.

Cells were searched, and, upon return, many prisoners discovered radios, cassette players, headphones and television sets were missing from their cells. These items were apparently taken be-

cause they were not registered properly on the prisoners' cell effects cards.

This was mostly due to incompetence by staff who neglected to mark these items on the prisoners cards where they were purchased. No receipts were left for items taken from cells and even now (three weeks after the event) many inmates do not have any idea where their property is, why it was taken or if they will have it returned.

On April 4, the workers in the prisoners' commissary were removed from their jobs without notice or hearing because of an alleged theft of canteen items. The alleged theft amount to approximately \$1,800, of which \$1,400 was apparently missing over a four-week period in March.

Both commissary workers claim innocence in the matter and have asked for an investigation by an independent agency, such as the RCMP Fraud Division. Many prisoners feel staff are responsible due to incompetence and/or theft and the prisoners who work in the commissary are being used as scapegoats. The commissary was not being operated in accordance with Commissioner's Directives and some staff have access to the commissary when prisoners are not present while prisoners are not permitted in the area without supervision.

One inmate had seven photographs of himself taken from his cell. These photographs were purchased with his spending money from the social development department and were approved by a representative of the department before he received them.

They were not indecent photographs, nor did they present a threat to the security or good order of the institution. They were taken from his cell by a correctional officer for some obscure reason and this officer was later seen passing them around to fellow officers while they all had a good laugh.

Such unreasonable incidents occur daily at Kingston Penitentiary and, I suspect, at most other prisons in the Ontario Region. They eventually add up to the point where everyone is angry and it would only require a small spark to have history repeat itself to what occurred in April 1971, when the prison saw a full-scale riot with hostages and two deaths.

Prisoners have a grievance procedure to address such matters but few have any faith in this system, nor do many have faith in the office of the correctional investigator who is seen as simply an employee of the Correctional Service.

The courts refuse to intervene in our grievances and the solicitor general relies on his officials in the Correctional Service to advise him of problem areas, officials whose main interest would appear to be preserving and protecting their own job security.

Therefore, in the Ontario Region at least, I would guess we will see minor, and perhaps a major outbreak of violence over the summer of 1984.

Chuck Armstrong
Kingston Penitentiary

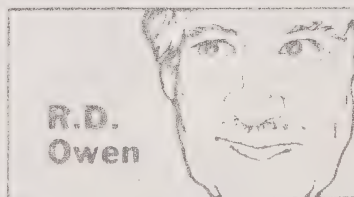
Allow federal inmates to vote?

AMONG THE MOST ridiculous suggestions I have read recently is that federal convicts should be allowed to vote in general elections. It has long been my impression that one of the fundamental rights of law-abiding people is the right to cast ballots for their favorites in federal elections.

If that is true, then surely it follows that those who defy the law automatically lose that right.

If a convict in a penitentiary should be allowed to vote, why not let them all out on permanent weekend passes? That would lift the pall supposedly surrounding "doing time" for breaking the laws and would remove the nuisance of having to spend weekends behind bars — admittedly a bit of a bother.

Supporting what I consider an asinine suggestion is Liberal MP Bud Cullen, a defence lawyer, who told a Commons committee the Canada Elections Act should be amended to comply with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

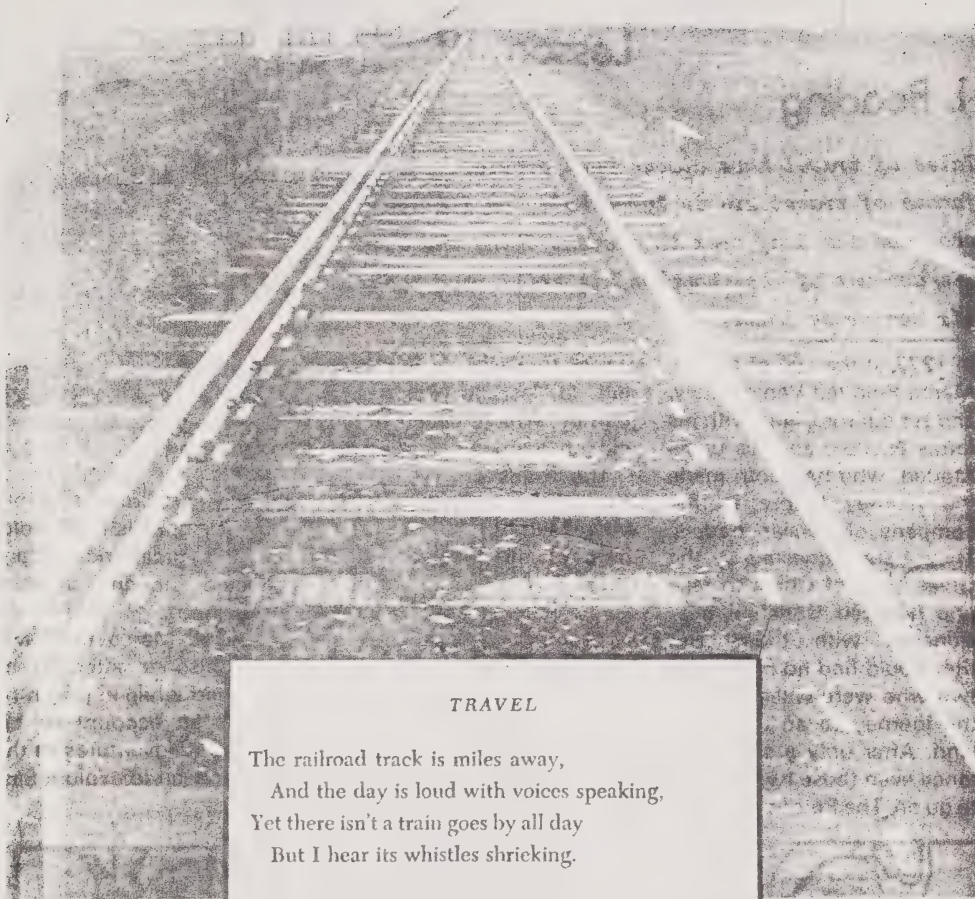


Taylor complained that penitentiaries today are "becoming houses of pleasure." They offer, he said, better standards of living than that obtainable by many law-abiding citizens.

Despite a rather bitter attack on those members of the committee who disagreed with him, including all other Liberal MPs on the committee, he lost the day by a wide margin.

If anything could be more ridiculous than to extend the vote to convicts who, by their own records have forfeited their right to behave as free citizens, I can't think what it would be — unless my weekend pass suggestion could be considered.

Kingston
Whig Standard



TRAVEL

The railroad track is miles away,
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
But I hear its whistles shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Though the night is still for sleep and dreaming
But I see its cinders red on the sky
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing,
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

GLOVED OUT?

Okay, guys, we've got a problem here. So what else, you may ask, is new? --Well, for one thing, this is a problem we can do something about. It's about all those baseball gloves that keep getting up and sneaking out of the sports shack to various and sundry places. Those little suckers just flex their fingers, get up and scamper out so fast you can't even see them go. Then once they get out the door, off they go for parts unknown, winding up in the most amazing places. Some of them eventually find their way back again, but a fair number seem to have lost their homing instinct if they even had one.

(Running on their fingers must be the way they get out, since trappers, which do not have fingers, seldom seem to get very far unless they've had a long weekend to crawl all the way across the sports field. Of course, they're more closely guarded, too...) Now, this creates a problem. There never have been very many gloves to begin with and there are about two hundred guys here actively involved in playing either fastball or slow-pitch. If enough of those little five fingered runners go A.W.O.L. AT THE SAME TIME, GAMES CAN GET CANCELLED, AS HAS ALMOST HAPPENED A COUPLE OF TIMES. If it ever really comes down to game cancellations because of lack of gloves, there will be an awful lot of guys getting awfully mad, because at least some of the two hundred odd ballbangers (some odder than others) actually like knocking the old baseball around and everything else that goes with it (you know - tripping over each other, complaining, razzing umpires, complaining, razzing other team, complaining, razzing own team, complaining -- that kind of stuff).

The problem is how to stop gloves from getting out of the sports shack at times when they are not on E.T.A.'s (with players doing the escorting) to one diamond or the other. It has been suggested that giving them compasses to find their way home might work, but this idea was scuttled when it was pointed out that the only gloves interested in returning to the sports shack are the old, worn out gloves which are not much longer for this world -- the kind that like to spend their E.T.A.'s in right field where they don't have to catch much, or to associate with certain players and not catch anything at all.

No, the most frequent A.W.O.L.'s are the newer gloves in much better shape, and there doesn't seem to be a great deal that can be done about it.

Lassoing them has been tried, but they move too fast and present very small targets. Homing devices have been tried, too, but the more intelligent gloves have learned to turn them off, it seems.

One thing that does work, is herding them back, wherever and whenever they are found, any time you find one, wherever it may have sneaked off to, just herd it on back to the sport shack and make a lot of ball players happy.

So let's get the damned gloves back and keep them there. Okay?

John White.

Warkworth Jaycees

POST OFFICE BOX 760

CAMPBELLFORD, ONTARIO

KOL 1L0

The Warkworth Jaycees is a group interested in providing Leadership, and personal development, opportunities to any inmate in Warkworth who might be interested in working with himself, or, helping others.

The Jaycees are a Community Service organization which is interested in better the surroundings of our community (Warkworth Institution) and increasing the public awareness that not all inmates are two headed, etc.

This UNIT has been reaching out to the Community lately in an effort to be better accepted by the people in the surrounding area and to help the community people have the opportunity to become aware of the programs that are available within the fences.

SCOTLAND ARRIVES: March 7th saw our UNIT playing host to the Jaycee International 1984 Vice President, Ian Dewar, from Scotland. Mr. Dewar had never seen a Penal Jaycee Unit at work (during a meeting) and he was very impressed.

Also impressive was the fact that the Warkworth UNIT had won a first (1st) place at the World Congress in Taiwan and we received a first hand report from Ian about Jaycees International (of which we are a part).

This was the first time that a Penal Jaycee Unit had ever won a first (1st) place and it was interesting to note that we won it in the field of Criminal Justice.

LEADERSHIP IN ACTION: This course was very ably taught by Doug Mills, Past president of the Oshawa Jaycees, and the members of the UNIT who have completed the course should be proud of this accomplishment.

FELLOWSHIP NIGHT: Instead of our regular meeting on the 26th of March, we rented a video and used the classroom to watch the "GOLDEN RAIDERS".

"TEN YEARS,.....AND.....STILL GROWING"



SENIOR CITIZENS: April 2nd saw us having some of the area Senior Citizens in to join us in a card tournament. As usual the competition was fierce and some of the "older and wiser" folks played pretty dirty in the corners. ((Sure gave our guys some lessons!!!))

Next fall will (hopefully) see us having regular card tournaments, etc. with the Seniors and these events will no doubt be enjoyed by all.

ELECTIONS: This month saw us having our Elections for the five (5) Executive positions and the end results were welcomed.

President	Bob Fraser
1st Vice President	Bob Lingley
2nd Vice President	Eon Simpson
Secretary	Steve Zehr
Treasurer	Mel Young

With the co-operation of all the members of the UNIT, we can spend the summer preparing for a very busy, and good, winter with all sorts of interesting Guest Speakers, various Self-Development Courses, etc.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The first Board of Directors meeting with the new Executive Members was held on the 24th of April and this Executive will be putting a lot more responsibility on the individual Chairmen as the Projects are theirs and they must put them together ---with any help they want.

ORIENTATION AND INTRODUCTION: The 25 of April saw a very successful Orientation and Introduction to the Warkworth Jaycees being held in the school building.

Everyone is welcome to attend any of our meetings and ask any questions that they might have about what Jaycees are, what they are trying to do, and how they can be helpful to you- - or, more important, how you can help Jaycees to serve the community in a better way.

ACTING PRESIDENT: Now that the Elections for all the Executive Offices have taken place, the Acting President since February, Steve Ranta, will be slowly pushed to the back-burner.

This cannot be allowed to happen without mentioning the fine job that he did during the time that the UNIT LOOKED to him for Leadership and Guidance.

Although he, Steve, was a new Jaycee - - the skills that he had developed during his year as Unit Management Chairman, then 1st Vice President and finally as Acting President show that anyone can succeed - - if they work on themselves and their own self - development.

Good luck in the months ahead Steve and THANKS !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



"Inmates Working For Inmates"

"WHY IS MY MAGAZINE SO LATE?"

Well -- we'll try to explain. There have been some unavoidable delays in publishing *The Outlook* this year. We're pretty close to being caught up now, but we must confess we are still a little bit behind the times.

There was a variety of reasons for the delays -- lack of paper for awhile, lack of staff and lack of time, for example -- but most of these problems have been overcome.

Staff has been increased and the publication work is in the process of being redesigned, hopefully to get the bugs out of the system and make it quicker and more efficient.

We're sitting here with our fingers crossed, hoping nothing else will go wrong and the problems that have been solved won't crop up again. We're trying to make sure that they don't.

We expect that the May-June and July-August issues will be ready for publication shortly and we will be caught up before the end of the year. We're doing our best now to make sure that, once we're caught up, we will stay in that condition.

Now we come to another problem: we need your help. This magazine has had to depend heavily on reprints from other publications for its content. While we will continue to reprint articles which might be of interest to the general inmate population, we would prefer to publish more items written by inmates. It is, after all, your magazine.

We don't like to publish anonymous articles. We'll make a very few exceptions, particularly in cases like poetry or fiction articles, but even then we want to know who you are.

Why not think about it? Would it hurt all that much to do it?

--The Staff of *The Outlook*.

